

The Times-Dispatch

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TUESDAY, MAY 13, 1913.

VIRGINIA NEEDS FARM EUGENICS.

It does not lose sight of the fact that though our State is chiefly engaged in agricultural pursuits, she does not produce enough corn, wheat, oats, rye, mutton, hay, bacon, and the dairy products to supply the needs of our population of about 2,000,000 people, and that the high average value of our crops is principally to be ascribed to the small amount produced by us for the local market, which is mainly supplied from without the State. The price received for our products is high, but, unfortunately, as a rule, our farmers are the chief purchasers, and, therefore, the chief sufferers from their own so-called "prosperity." We import 80 per cent of the butter, cheese and condensed milk that we consume.

This observation of Westmoreland Davis, of Virginia, is made after a personal investigation of the wonderful agricultural development in Wisconsin, engineered by its State university. Comparing Virginia and Wisconsin, he finds that they both are in a "peculiarly advantageous" position in relation to great markets; that both are adapted to the development of the dairy as an industry, "with the odds from a climatic standpoint largely in favor of Virginia"; that its population Wisconsin has but 300,000 more than Virginia; that agriculture is the main pursuit of the people of both; that both have about 10,000,000 acres of improved farming land, with perhaps a 20 per cent advantage on the part of Wisconsin, which vastly exceeds Virginia in general agricultural production. Yet in dairy and food products alone Wisconsin produces almost a thousand times as much as Virginia. The report of the dairy and food commissioner of Wisconsin places the value of her dairy products at \$55,000,000. The United States census fixes the value of Wisconsin's dairy factory products for 1910 at \$52,907,005, and that of Virginia at \$62,000.

"This great dairy development of Wisconsin is directly traceable to the influence and activities of the agricultural department of the University of Wisconsin," asserts Mr. Davis, who is wholly correct about that. Dr. Frederick C. Howe testifies upon the same point that "the cow is one of the many by-products of higher education in Wisconsin, for the university saved the dairy industry, and brought it to a high state of efficiency. It claims, and the farmers acquiesce in the claim, that any one of half a dozen discoveries made at the university pays the total appropriation for the support of higher education each year." From Dr. Howe we also learn other wonderful facts. Through this agency Wisconsin has been transformed from an ordinary grain-growing State, with exhausted soil and crushing competition in cereals, into the second dairy State in the Union. In 1860 it had 888,337 head of cows; to-day it has 1,171,000, an increase of 47.1 per cent. In 1869 Wisconsin produced 4,815,300 pounds of creamery butter; in 1909 it produced 165,307,000 pounds, an increase of 304 per cent. In the same decade, factory cheese production increased from 77,745,680 pounds to 116,171,000 pounds, an increase of 50.7 per cent. The total value of the dairy products of Wisconsin in 1909 was \$79,000,000. The cows of Wisconsin "produce more wealth annually than the combined output of gold and silver from the mines of Colorado, California and Alaska, which amounted in 1909 to \$65,402,700. In 1910 Wisconsin had 3,228 out of a total of 3,346 cheese factories in the United States, and 1,000 creameries out of a total of 6,255. Wisconsin has one-half of all the cheese factories, and approximately one-sixth of all the creameries of this country. The number of cows in Wisconsin increased 50 per cent in the period from 1900 to 1910.

This increased production has been made possible because the agricultural arm of the State university is a "laboratory of everything pertaining to farming." It studies different breeds of cattle, finds by scientific tests which are the best milk, butter and cheese producers, experiments with feed and methods of care, stamps out bad and bovine tuberculosis, discards old ideas, and invents new ones. The Babcock milk test, discovered by a member of the university faculty, saved the co-operative dairy industry by making it possible to ascertain by simple analysis the amount of butter fat contained in milk. Milk is now sold under a chemical analysis of its actual butter or cheese value, so that it no longer pays to sell skimmed or watered milk to the dairy. Farmers breed cows with the results of the test in mind. The Hart casein test, the moisture test for butter, the curd test for cheese, the King system for ventilation, the milk sediment test and other like devices for use in the dairy were designed in the brains of Wisconsin University men. The university offers a short course in dairying, which trains young men and women in cheese and butter making, in dairy management and economies.

The university possesses herds of

Holsteins, Guernseys and Jerseys, which are prize winners at State fairs. Their value as wealth producers is accurately determined. The university also maintains a publicity department, which keeps the farmers advised of its discoveries. It conducts tests every month, with prizes for the best milk productions, and there are monthly scoring exhibitions for improving the quality of butter and cheese, to which the dairies send samples of their output. In 1909 the university sent out 50,000 letters to farmers in answer to inquiries concerning their work. It gave 100 lectures to farmers' organizations, furnished 400 weekly newspapers, with press service, and distributed forty-three bulletins with a total of 969 pages.

Here is but one of the many ways in which the University of Wisconsin is increasing the quantity and the value of farm products in Wisconsin. It is estimated that the total profit directly traceable to ideas introduced into agriculture in the State by the university is more than \$20,000,000 the year. What Wisconsin has done, as Mr. Davis says, "Virginia can and will do, and what the University of Wisconsin has done the Virginia Polytechnic Institute and the University of Virginia can and should do." How? By adopting the systems used in Wisconsin, never resting until the most efficient co-operation of our two largest State educational institutions can be extended to all the people. For the enlargement of their service to agriculture men of courage and progressive vision are needed first. Wise and effective policies are next required, and when they have been secured, adequate appropriations for the work in hand must be supplied by the State through the operation of a just and scientific tax system.

A FIFTY-YEAR-OLD LAWSUIT.

Lacking sixty-seven days of half a century from the time of the burning of the Hotel Alton, in New York, by the mob in the draft riots, the city of New York has settled for \$7,300 the bill brought right after the riot by Charles L. Appleby for damages of \$10,500. For nearly fifty years the city has juggled the case along in the courts upon the plea of nonliability. Wonderful to relate, the plaintiff still survives. Mr. Appleby was thirty-eight years old when the action was instituted. He then produced twenty-four witnesses of the injury received by him. He appeared personally in court last Thursday at the age of eighty-eight as the only witness, all the others being dead. He waited through five decades for that swift justice guaranteed him by the law of the land. He is a living testimony to the inefficiency of the courts, the dilatory tactics of the bar and the injustice of the law. If he is for the recall of judges and of judicial decisions, any demerit to such a declaration should be overlooked. His "day in court" lasted fifty years.

THE QUEEN OF THE TOMATO GIRLS.

Let a coronet of ruby-hued vine apples from her own vines encircle the brow of Miss Bessie Stalkley, of the Old Dominion, as she is crowned queen of all the 25,000 Southern girls who are growing tomatoes as a part of the great progressive farming movement. Five thousand nine hundred and thirty-eight pounds of the plump scarlet herbs smiled on her tenth of an acre in response to her magical caresses in 1912. This ambitious, painstaking, energetic daughter of Clarke County has shattered the record for tomato production. Guided by the slogan of the Girls' Canning Clubs, "Make the best better," she assuredly has done that. With her little garden she has of a truth done what she could. The words that his mother taught King Lemuel in the days of the prophets fit her. "She considereth a field . . . with the fruit of her hands she planteth a vineyard; she perceiveth that her merchandise is good . . . and eateth not the bread of idleness . . . Give her of the fruit of her hands, and let her own works praise her in the gates."

There is deeper purpose in the Girls' Canning Clubs than the mere increased production of tomatoes by the girls on the farms and their resultant material enrichment and financial independence. There is a more exalted goal than the production by them of greater yields from the little green vines. There is a spiritual and social meaning to the movement that lifts it far above the development of the soil and its utilization for larger gain. The canning club constitutes the opening wedge for a broadening and uplifting of the vision of the girl on the farm. It has been a method of demonstrating to her her possibilities right at home. It has given her a glimpse of what she can do for a better and more satisfactory farm life. New meaning has been given to the day's routine. The farm home has become a place of limitless attractive possibilities, where girls can do things that count. The girl on the farm is learning that she has a fairer field of individual opportunity than her city sister. The former has found out that she can do things splendidly worth while, and she is doing them. She is mastering domestic science; she is training herself in home and farm economies. She is developing in many directions. The canning club girl is blazing the way for a nobler farm life. There are 25,000 like her, and the number is increasing every day. She is to be one of the most potent checks upon the deplorable drift of population from the farm to the city.

A PLEA FOR WINDOW BOXES.

Three pine boards, each three feet long by eight inches wide, and two small boards eight inches square, nailed together, will make a long, narrow box. Dark green paint will add a little to the total outlay, which will be just a few cents. Soil for the box will cost nothing; seeds or plants will cost a dime. And there you have the

nucleus of those attractive window boxes which decorate the home on the inside and on the outside at the same time.

The window box, with its delightful contrast of colors, is a simple and inexpensive form of decoration. It makes the room look sunnier and lovelier. It relieves the barrenness of the exterior of the house. It gives a touch of life and color and cheer. Window boxes are found most frequently in the quarters of Richmond occupied by citizens of foreign birth or extraction. They have brought from Europe the love of flowers and the desire to display them. See how cool and refreshing is the effect of the tiny pepper plants in the windows of the expatriate folk of Italy. Squalid the surroundings may be, and dirt and heat everywhere, but the little green tress radiate happiness and comfort. The window box is just another means of achieving the same decorative end. So many of our dull and unlovely houses would be wonderfully brightened and beautified by these small green rectangles blooming in the windows.

BASEBALL FOLLOWS THE FLAG.

"As they reached the edge of the trees and peeped through the leaves, they perceived about a thousand natives dancing about and yelling at the top of their voices. A fleeing creature, clad in a loin cloth, was traveling toward a palm leaf spread upon the ground to designate first base, and an excited little brown man, afterward identified as one of the chiefs, was informing the multitude that the hit had been 'fair.'"

That is what a detachment of Philippine constabulary, hearing a big uproar on Jolo Island and landing, rifles in hand, to ascertain what disturbance had occurred, beheld, when they crept through the jungle to an open field. Such is the scene described by Elwood S. Brown, physical director of the Y. M. C. A. at Manila. "The little brown brother" is "crazy about baseball." The Filipino schoolboys like the game best because the warmth of the climate in our colonial possessions permit it to be played all the year round.

George Ade once said that the cocktail follows the flag, and it is good to know that so popular an American indoor sport is to be succeeded by the far more wholesome pastime of the diamond. It is better for the Mahometan Moses, for, whereas, the cocktail might have fired them with a passion for revolt, baseball will make them more content with the existing order. Better a Spalding or Reach baseball than a Mauser bullet. Many fine qualities have been justly ascribed to baseball, but in its capacity as pacifier it is excelled by no other virtue of the national game.

AUTOMOBILES AND THE TARIFF.

What effect will the Underwood tariff bill, if agreed to by the Senate, have upon the automobile industry? There seems to be little reason to fear that detriment is to result. The measure leaves the duty of 45 per cent on finished automobiles and automobile bodies, but reduces it to 30 per cent on chassis and 20 per cent on finished parts. Twenty-seven manufacturers of motor cars have protested against this reduction on the ground that they wish to be defended against "foreign cheap labor products."

Their complaint is typical of how many "threatened" industries are screaming "wolf." It might be supposed from their wailing that the American automobile is barely able to hold its own in the United States by virtue of the protection it now enjoys. The pitiful fact is that American manufacturers sold \$25,000,000 worth of cars abroad last year and only \$2,000,000 worth of foreign cars were brought into the United States.

It was lately urged upon the British Parliament that it should impose a prohibitive duty upon American-made cars because the English manufacturer cannot compete with low-priced American cars in England. In England there was for a time an organized endeavor to supply capital for constructing low-priced cars to compete with the American makes. Several high-priced American cars are sold in European capitals by regular agents. Foreign papers carry many advertisements of American cars. It is said that certain American automobile makers who take part in the foreign trade earn 100 per cent dividends annually.

The United States produces the best low-priced cars in the world. They will go on selling abroad upon their merits, no matter what reduction is effected in the tariff. Foreign cars will never flood the American market.

The question, "What is whiskey?" has been asked and solved by authorities in a most satisfactory practical test, and now we should like to ask, "What is a Yankee?" Is there any such person in these days, when we are all good Americans united in brotherly love?

Dr. McClanahan, of Princeton, defines a raffraette "as a woman who has forgotten how to be a lady, and who has not learned how to be a gentleman."

"Britannia seems to find some difficulty now in ruling the marcel wave," avers the Boston Globe, meditating upon the antics of the arzonettes.

That reader who objects to hunting the end of a Times-Dispatch story on the inside pages should follow the example of the rest of our readers, and start with the first page and read through to the last line.

If Brother Land, of the Blackstone Courier, is bold enough in his legislative race to declare that he wishes only the support of the union-entrants in Notoway County, he will be elected unanimously.

"The beautiful purple and white lilacs are now in bloom," according to the far more beautiful editress of the Orange Observer.

Oscar R. Wish is a candidate for postmaster at Portland, Maine. Here's wishing Wish that his wish may not come true.

On the Spur of the Moment

By Roy K. Moulton

Swatting the Fly.
A lonesome fly got in our house
And he was not long ago.
The family armed itself at once
And started for the foe.

Potato mashers, frying pans
And broomsticks, and we started in
With might and main to swat.
We smashed three plate glass mirrors

and
Tore down the chandelier;
We broke a \$40 vase,
And wrecked a jardiniere.

We shattered seven windows and
Demolished statues,
We knocked down both the kitchen
stoves
With many vain regrets.

We broke the golden globe and spread
Destruction in our path.
Our fighting blood was up, and naught
Seemed to appease our wrath.

It seems a shame to stop and think
What father's got to buy.
We had everything we could,
But didn't swat the fly.

It Pays to Advertise.

"Telephone call for Mr. Bilkins."
The bellhop said as he hastened
Through the lobby, back through the
hallway, and into the cafe. "Mr. Bilkins,
Mr. Bilkins! Telephone for Mr. Bilkins!"

Mr. Bilkins could not be found, and in a few minutes there was another telephone call for Mr. Bilkins and the bellhop started on the rounds again until everybody in the hotel and on the street outside heard his name. The third call came for Mr. Bilkins, and the operator was asked to telephone for him. "Who in tophet is this Mr. Bilkins?" asked one of the guests of the waiter. "Oh, he's the gentleman they're telephoning for."

"Who telephones for him so often?" "Mr. Bilkins does, of course."

"How is that?" "He's the telephone for himself, dat's all. He gets on a phone uptown and rings up his yere hotel and he says, 'Please call Mr. Bilkins to de phone.' Of course, he ain't here, and asks if Mr. Bilkins has yere here yet. Mr. Bilkins hasn't been in dis yere hotel personally for six months, and it swells his pride to advertise an' he knows it. Jes' listen an' in a minute the kid will come 'round here agin' callin' for Mr. Bilkins."

And in a few minutes the kid was.

From the Hicksville Clarion.

Bank Jimms says he can't see why they're fighting so blamed hard for home rule in Ireland. The home rule around his house is so strict that he doesn't lay his pipe down on the parlor table, and if he doesn't get up at 5 o'clock in the morning he doesn't get no breakfast.

Uncle Ezra Harkins says that bein' a Turk ain't so bad in some ways. They haven't got introduced the dictionary in the count, and it's worth to sleep during his sermon yesterday and he had to announce a hymn to drown out the noise.

Our village constable has got on the trail of the culprit who dropped a lead slug in the horseless planter down at the Golden Nugget buffet and got on time for it. He says the wave of crime in this village has got to stop or he will find the reason why. He has got nine men in the calaboose on suspicion, and as every one of them had fifteen or twenty slugs in his hand when searched, the constable believes he will land the guilty party before very long.

Deacon Pringle has asked several young men to attend to his daughter, Miss Amy Pringle, and her sister, Miss Mary Pringle, and one of them would attend to her if he had any intention whatever, so the deacon has put a sign on his door, "No Admittance Except on Business."

Voice of the People

Farmers Want Dry Fair.
To the Editor of The Times-Dispatch:
I have long been a member of the Farmers' Union, and I am much impressed by the people and sell whiskey at the State fair. I am much impressed by the people and sell whiskey at the State fair. I am much impressed by the people and sell whiskey at the State fair.

General Lee on Secession.
To the Editor of The Times-Dispatch:
Sir:—I notice in this morning's Times-Dispatch and this evening's News-Leader that a man had been robbed of between \$240 and \$300. I noticed some time ago that some young man had been robbed of some \$300 or \$400. I'd suggest that there be a law passed putting people who lose good-sized sums of money by having their money stolen at home in jail for quite a spell, for two reasons: One is just on general principles that they deserve some punishment; the other is that they tempt boys to make away with it—the boys to be given a prize or putting the money back in circulation again.

I also wish to ask the editor a question to wit: How does a man of this sort manage to accumulate that much money anyway? BILLY DOLK.
Richmond.

Money That Ought to Have Been in a Bank.
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WHEN A FELLER NEEDS A FRIEND.



loving, Richmonders. They must be strongly impressed with the ingratitude of at least a portion of their fellow-townsmen.

Richmond critics are not slow to urge the importance of a first-class musical organization, and take it as a matter of course that the musicians of the city should respond to their appeal. As a result, we have the Wednesday Club, of which even the critics themselves are proud; and one would think that a fair measure of appreciation would be accorded the club and its singers. Week after week they devote their energies to preparation for the coming May festival, and it is worth while to see them in their element, often sacrificing their individual convenience. When, after having acquitted themselves nobly, they receive only caustic criticism or faint praise, it is no wonder that they feel somewhat discouraged and perhaps a little indignant.

A good deal of dissatisfaction prevails among some of the thinking public on account of the "knocking" that the club received at the hands of the Times-Dispatch last Tuesday morning. The chorus which was sung that night was remarkably nice. Many exclaim that it was better music than they have ever heard of, and it certainly was one of the best features of the concert. The "Revenge" may not have been the most suitable selection possible for the chorus, but it was well done, and the two songs were undeniably beautiful.

In the name of good sense and good taste let us stop listening to the critics, who really do not know everything about music, and let us stand by our faithful, deserving singers. Let the critics put on some sensible shoes and try to see things from a different point of view. "Knocking, knocking," day in and day out, is becoming monotonous, and does not profit them or us.

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broken by every member of the Confederacy at will. It is intended for a government, not a compact, which can only be dissolved by revolution or the consent of all the people in convention assembled. It is idle to talk of secession. Anarchy would have been established, and not a government, by Washington, Hamilton, Jefferson, Madison and all the other patriots of the Revolution.

Still, a Union, which can only be maintained by words and bayonets, and in which strife and civil war are to take the place of brotherly love and kindness, has no charm for me. I shall mourn for my country and for the welfare and progress of mankind. If the Union is dissolved and the government disrupted I shall return to my native State and share the miseries of my people, and save my defense will draw my sword on none.

Bridgeport, Conn. L. K. GOULD.

The Cost of "Shearing Off" Railroad Employees.

To the Editor of The Times-Dispatch:
Sir:—I have been advised of the new pay rolls of the Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad employees who can by any adjustment of duties, presumably, consistent with the service, be spared, heaped, or 12,000 individuals (six to a family), will be thrown out to starve or else invade other vocations for employment, pressing others out of positions.

Why not issue bonds for thirty years and absorb them by the easier and less drastic method?

Is this great railroad company lending a hand to depress already depressing conditions?

The plea is, I believe, that the widow and orphan have invested in the railroad company's stock, and must not, cannot, be deprived of their income, based on a 5 per cent dividend.

It would be interesting to see a list of the widows and orphans who would suffer and compare them with a similar list of the one or two thousand starving employees and their families, who would also suffer.

EDWIN F. SURBER.
Richmond.

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Sir:—I notice in this morning's Times-Dispatch and this evening's News-Leader that a man had been robbed of between \$240 and \$300. I noticed some time ago that some young man had been robbed of some \$300 or \$400. I'd suggest that there be a law passed putting people who lose good-sized sums of money by having their money stolen at home in jail for quite a spell, for two reasons: One is just on general principles that they deserve some punishment; the other is that they tempt boys to make away with it—the boys to be given a prize or putting the money back in circulation again.

I also wish to ask the editor a question to wit: How does a man of this sort manage to accumulate that much money anyway? BILLY DOLK.
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